WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. LIBERALITY. BY H. J. COX.

The liberal soul shall be made fat."-PROV. O. let us scatter wide The blessings Heaven bestows

The honey and the rose Why should we close our eyes To human cos and grief Whe not with hast arise,

And with the poor divide

Is not not be the

"Withhalding more than mest, In poverty will end. But giving is replote

With good to those who lend For 'tis but loaned to God. Whose children are the poor He'll give a rich reward. In basket and in store

Then let us scatter wide The blessings Heaven bestows, And with the poor divide The honey and the rose

MR. HALE ON ORGAN MUSIC.

The peculiar, almost unrivalled, combination of wit, humor, good nature, and shrewd sense, which characterize Mr. Hale, has rarely been exhibited more effectively than in his short speech on Printing, delivered on the 13th in the Senate. The resolution under consideration proposed to authorize the Committee on Printing to contract with the publishers of the Washington Union, for printing the Census returns, on such terms as they might deem reasonable. There had been a great deal of vague talk and mystification on the subject. but Mr. Hale cut directly to its core. He

I want to say a word upon this subject, al-

the Magyar race, &c .- that it is a great effort to clip the wings of a man's imagina-tion, and come down to a printing-office, and deal in such commonplace matters as the mere printing of this Census will be. But, sir, it is a part of what we are bound to do, and we must do it. I apprehend a great mistake has arisen from the fact that we are endeavoring to be a little more pure and a little more pa triotic than our poor human nature will allow us to be. Here is an opportunity offered to us—us Democrats, I mean, now, sir—[laughter] to do a great benefit to the country, and a little private benefit to the party at the same time; and thus, sir, a great good and a small good will be effected

We would better look at the thing as it is. It is not worth while to shut our eyes to the existing realities about us, and strain after a great national object that does not exist. We ould better look close at hand. And we find that close at hand we have first a country; and the country has a Whig party and a Democratic Next to that, neither the Whig party and a Democratic party, and we cannot get along without them. Next to that, neither the Whig party nor the Democratic party can get along without an organ. Who ever heard of a party without an organ, sir? Take a countryman who never saw an organ, and let him see the man touching the keys, and he hears the music, and he there must be somebody behind to blow the concur with her. He said, in his letter to Mr. bellows. But what kind of an organ would it Giles: be, if there was not somebody behind to put in the wind ? [Laughter.] This bill is the boy that blows the bellows; this is the wind that All that the public ordinarily sees is the man that touches the keys; the bellows-boy is behind. The bellows-boy in this case has to sit behind, and—"raise the wind," as a

friend near me suggests.

Now, it seems to me, it is a little ungenerous in the Whigs-standing on a high moral platform, I can look down upon and talk to part es equally-I say it seems to me a little ngenerous in the Whigs who, according to the authority which the honorable Senator from Ind ana has adduced, have had bellowsplowers for a long time, while their keys have been touched-for Whig organs will not go without wind any more than Democratic organs-I say it is a little hard, when they have and their bellows blown so long, that they are not willing to let these new performers have the benefit of a little wind also. Donelson & Armstrong cannot touch the keys without this blowing, and I am willing to give a liberal quantity of wind: I am willing to give anything not very extravagant; and I hope if we do this, as we certainly shall-for we all know where the majority is-we are a majority here. sir-I mean we, the Democrats-and we are going to have a broad platform, broad enough for all Conservatives and Republicans to stand cided majority, we shall carry this measure in one way or the other. [Laughter.] There is no doubt about that. Human nature is as human now as it ever has been, and as it probably will be for some time to come-at least till after the next Presidential election.

I hope, then, sir, looking, to the future, that we have been so liberal, our liberality will continue for there is another party, small party—I mean the Free Soil party—an they, too, need wind. They only print a week-ly paper now; but by and by—this is a prossive age, sir-they may want a daily organ and if they do, their organ cannot go any more than yours can without wind. Probably there will be a bill introduced; and I hope those whose organs have been so long making such sweet music, the public all the while blowing the bellows, will show some magnanimity to them when they come forward with their modest request to raise a little wind. Now this, I take it, is the real, sober, matter of fact we should talk over between ourselves. I hope the reporters will not print what I say, becau this is not for the public ear; it is for us. We understand the matter. Our organs want wind we have the means to give it to them, and we will give it to them. I know that this will be a favor to these gentelemen: I know that if I were in power—but I am; I forgot I was one of the Democratic party: [laughter] but if I were differently situated I would go for giving it to my friends in preference to those who are opposed to us. Now, as this is the natural and mon-sense view of the subject-the view we all take of it, the view that everybody has taken since the fall of Adam-I do not mean of Adams—as it is the proper view, why not come up to it at once? I presume that Donel-son & Armstrong are highly respectable gen-tlemen; I have no doubt of it, though I have no personal acquaintance with them. I hope, however, that there will be a provision inserted in this resolution, or that the committee will arrange it so that what we do for the Union now will not prejudice Mr. Ritchie in his claim for compensation, so that we cannot do justice

"Let others hail the rising sun

I am perfectly satisfied that the mujority in this body will go for giving this patronage to their friends. It would be strange if they did not. I think that my friend from Connecti-cut, [Mr. Smith,] if he was in power, would do the same thing. If he would not, then he would not live up to the reputation he has required; for his reputation has been that he will stand by his friends. Now, no man need blush for

triffing manner in which I have treated this subject. I have not treated it triflingly. I am in earnest. I speak what I think. I do not impeach the motives of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Bright] or the Senator from Connecticut. [Mr. Smith.] I believe there is a great deal of human nature in mankind generally, and as much of it in those two Senators as in the majority of high-m nded men everywhere, and no more. And believing this, and seeing that manifest destiny points to the Union press as the one to do this printing, why, let us to this manifest destiny, and let them have it and not spend so much time in discussion.

I hope I have given a rational view of this matter—one that will commend itself to sensi-- m n all around the Senate; and they will he now dispose! to meet the quest on at once and vote pen it.

3 1275 9 POWER BY THE NORTH-THE SUTH PROSCRIBED.

There is a passage in the speech of Senator Downs, of Louisiana, delivered a few days since, which shows how terribly the North has oppressed the South. He says :

I proceed now to his arguments on secession. He opens this branch of his subject by a denunciation of Southern pusillanimity, of which he speaks as flippantly and as coolly as if he had the sole right to rule in questions of honor and propriety for our portion of the Union, and as if his doctrines had not been repudiated by all the most patriotic and distinguished men of the South, and in his own State, and then proceeds to the argument by an assumption as little sustained by our past history a any that was ever made, perhaps, on this floor.

The policy of the Union is under the control of Northern sentiments and Northern in-

Let us see how a few facts in our history will show the incorrectness of this assumption; The commander-in-chief of the army of the Revolution was from the South; the permanent seat of Government was established in the South; an extent of seacoast has been acquired n the South (embracing, too, the great outlet of the valley of the Mississippi) greater than our whole extent of coast at the close of the the North, on the Atlantic. Of the Presidents elected, soven were from the South and four from the North; five from the South I want to say a word upon this subject, all though I enter upon it with great reluctance, and—the Senate will excuse me—with great difference because, sir, we have been enterprised for with such hofty subject—the subject of the progress of manifest destroy, national intervent the Supreme Court has been held by two Souths of the Supreme Court has been held by two Souths.

ern men for more than half a century continuoisly. As it was in the past, so it is at present a Southern man presides here, and in the other House, and did during the last Congress: the chairmen of the most important commi in this and the other House are Southern men; the commander-in-chief of the army is a native of the South; all three of the commanders in the war with Mexico were natives, and two them residents, of the South.

I notice these things in no boastful spirit; they were, I'know, brought about without design, in the natural course of events, but they certainly go far to show that the South

are not that oppressed people which some would represent them to be.

For the double purpose of illustrating the opinion, I have been added. pinion I have here advanced, and to show that Mr. Jefferson rejected with horror such violent remedies for injuries to the South as the Senator has been propagating, I beg leave to read an extract from a speech delievered by me in June last.

"More than a quarter of a century sine (1825.) Mr. Jefferson (I need apply no epithets to him, his name is enough) thought there was at least as much reason to complain of the action of the General Government as any Southern men can think now exists; yet he, in the most decided terms, disapproved of the remedy thinks that is all. He does not know that proposed by South Carolina, and those who

eral branch of our Government is advancing fills the pipes; the keys are to be played elseed to the States, and the consolidation in itself of all powers foreign and domestic: and that, too, by constructions which, if legitimate, leave

"And what is our resource for the preserva-tion of the Constitution? Reason and argament? You might as well reason and argue to the marble columns encircling them!'
"Are we, then, to stand to our arms with

the hot-headed Georgian! No! This most be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. If any infraction f a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none could ever be formed which could last one year. must have patience and longer endurance with our brothers while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents, and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of the Union with them, or submission to a Government without limitation of powers.'

"Never came from his pen wiser or more patriotic words than these! With what fore-sight his philosophic mind dwelt on events fa-vorable to the South that have already come to pass! It seems like prophecy! Little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed; yet what, in that short space in the life of a nation, have been the chapter of accidents already re-corded in our history favorable to State rights vindicated with some show of plausible reasonand Southern interests! Five Presidents have ing, and our Government should not have been since been elected, and two acting Presidents; further disgraced by such flimsy sophistry and three of the Presidents were from the South, as falsehood as appears in the recent message of was also one of the acting Presidents; and one | the President. of the Presidents from the North was a native of the South. The office of President has been actually held seventeen out of the last twentyfive years by Southern Presidents, and only

eight years by Northern Presidents. During the administration of three of these outhern Presidents—one of them so by accident-three of the greatest limitations ever imposed on the constructive powers of the Federal Government have been adopted in two cases by the Executive power alone. President Jackson restrained by the Maysville veto the manded for the execution of that provision? power claimed for a general system of internal improvements—the one at which Mr. Jefferson was more alarmed than any other—and Mr. Polk confirmed it in the veto of the harbor bill in 1846. Mr. Tyler vetoed a Bank of the United States, and made it an obsolete idea forreduced under the advice of Mr. Polk and his reduced under the advice of Mr. Polk and his Southern Secretary of the Treasury as to leave no cause of complaint on that score, even on the part of South Carolina. Since 1825, seven new States have been admitted into the Union-four free and three slave States; but the slave States thus admitted contain an area greater than the four free States, and there is a clause in the act admitting Texas, providing for four additional States within her boundaries. There are, too, ahead some accidents for the acquisition and admission of new States of the South, which are not unworthy of consideration. I think, then, after all, we have stood

our ground pretty well for the last quarter of a century, and have no great reason to despair. Yes, we of the South have prospered greatly during that time. The North has also prospered greatly, perhaps more than we have, we ought not to envy them, or quarrel with them for their good fortune. If they have made more money than we have, we have had, as has been the case through the whole history of the Government, at least our share of the honor and power."

MR. RANTOUL'S SPEECH.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UPON THE RESOLUTION OF WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

I desire to say that I shall vote for this res such a reputation as that. I will stand by my friends. I have not many here, I know, but what few I have I will stand by. I know that that Senator will stand by his friends. I hope we will all stand by our friends.

The definition of the country as a champion of national independence, although there is no holier or higher cause in which man can be engaged than that; but beolution, not because I consider Louis Kossuth to be identified with the great cause of Euro-pean liberty, although I sympathize strongly

ed at what he may be pleased to term the suth stands here before the country, the first European that ever stepped upon our shores, the champion of State rights. It is that principle which he personifies and no other man ever came from the Old World that could be said to personify it. That is the highest claim which he has upon my regard, and, as I believe, upon the regard of the civilized world. What was the case of Hungary for several hundred years? She had constituted a part of a confederated empire; she had her own rights, and guarded them with jealous care; and she had her sepa-rate State independence and sovereignty, which perished through the encrosehments of the central power—a power created under express limitations. If this Republic should go the downward path which every republic has gone whose h story has been written, from what cause will it perish? I stand here to welcome Louis Kossuth because I love this Union, and pray that it may be eternal; but I see in this Government a symptom of mortality-and what sit? If this Government shall perish, it will perish by the encroachments of the central power upon the rights of the separate States. And here stands a man whose whole life has been devoted to the vindication of State rights against a consolidation and centralization. That is the principle he embodies, and it is for that we should welcome him here, if we welcome him at all-as I trust in God we shall do cheer-

fully, and with our whole hearts.

Now, what is the reason why liberty has been mpossible in Europe, from the earliest times down to the present day? Simply because they have had no contrivance there for divi-ding the powers of the Government among many different administrations. How was it that that great man-the apostle of liberty in two worlds—and his compeers failed to establish constitutional government in France? Why is onstitutional liberty impossible now in France? For one reason, and one only: and that is, be-cause all the powers of the Government are intrusted to one central power. And that power must of necessity be altogether too strong

for liberty to exist anywhere.

And, sir, when I see here in this country the universal tendency of power to attract to itself all power; when I see there must, some day or other, come up the question, shall this cluster of Republics cease to be a cluster of Republics? Shall it become a National Government? When I see a party sometimes calling itself national, because it carries national powers further than other men are disposed to carry them; when I see such tendencies-I allude not to the present particularly, but to different periods since the oundation of our Government-when I see that this is the great danger against which every man in this country ought to contend, who de-

sires the "morration of to when life, his energies, his genius—a genius which I will not now pause to characterize, for I trust all around me appreciate as I do a man who has devoted all the powers God has given him to the purpose of defending the institutions and independence of his country against the central power of her federal government, I ask myself, is it possible that any man who sees in the rights of the several States the bulwark and safeguard of our liberties, can for a moment hesitate to welcome such a man? The mystery to me is incomprehensible. I confess I cannot fathom it; and nothing that I have yet heard in the debate upon this floor has given me any assistance in understanding what is at the bottom of this unwillingness to welcome our brother, our friend, our compatriot, in the defence of that great principle which lies at

the foundation of all our institutions.

If, sir, Louis Kossuth had not been brought here in a Government ship, if he had come in his own vessel, at his own expense, if he had never been heard of except as the champion of the principle of which I have already specified, that alone would have been claim enough on me. And when such a man has been brought here at the national expense, are we to stand parleying while he is at the door, and debating bether we will let him in or shut him out What new light have we on this subject? Are we to say that, by admitting Louis Kossuth, we sanction all the opinions he has ever uttered? sixty miles towards Galena, on a route that will If that be so, we never should have invited him "I see as you do, and with the greatest af-fliction, the rapid strides with which the Fed. one could not agree with him. But I say that we must take the man as the glorious representation of a glorious cause. As such, we can take him to our hearts, differ from us as he may on a great variety of questions, and important questions too, that may arise. All honest men, having different intellects, do differ. When I find two men agreeing precisely in opinion, I take it for granted that they are either both fools, or that one of them is a fool, and is con-trolled by the other. This man has a right to his own opinions. Let him express them, and express them fearlessly. I do not say that by vote I endorse any of his opinions. I simply say that I glory in welcoming to America the peculiar champion of the great principles of American institutions.

With this exposition, I am willing that my

vote should go forth to the country; and whatever position Kossuth may hereafter take, I shall not feel that I have reason to regret that vote.

For the National Era FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

If, from the rapacity of the upholders of slavery and the imbecility of the representatives of freedom, so unjust and inhuman a law as the Fogitive Slave Law can be passed and supported, if, by a manifest usurpation of power, Congress can have brought the whole of the United States into the support of slavery, which the framers of the Constitution were anxious to avoid, it might at least have been expected further disgraced by such flimsy sophistry and

The President says: "The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one re-quired and demanded by the express words of the Constitution." Then, after citing in full the only provision on the subject, he adds: "This constitutional provision is equally obliga-tory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States." Now. be under obligations to return fugitives from them, on the provision of the Constitution itself: ever; and the high tariff, which drove South and thus, on the President's own showing, an Carolina to nullification, in 1832 was so much act of Congress would be unnecessary. But it hibition and duty on the States, and the Government of the United States have nothing whatever to do with it; and of course are not. as the President further says, under any necessity to "act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive," &c. The Constitution plainly devolves this duty on the State Courts, who are bound to execute it without any law on the subject.

But necessity is proverbially "the tyrant's plea," and often with far more reason than in the present case; and yet it is never held to justify usurpation of power. It cannot do so in this instance. There is no clause in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to provide for the execution of any of its provisions, where its power to do so is not expressly grant-On the contrary, the 10th amer says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." This amendment—which Congress and the President have seen fit to overlook—was made distinctly to prevent such usurpations as this by the Federal Government, on the plea of necessity or any other plea. In the provision of the Constitution for the delivery of fugitives from labor, no power is delegated to the United States, and the cution is therefore reserved to the States or the people. The President gains nothing by com-paring this case with the provisions for the de-livery of fugitives from justice, &c.; for if laws are made by Congress on those subjects where

Fugitive Slave Law, and on this ground make their opposition to it; and yet the President, who cannot be ignorant of this fact, gravely tells the world "that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons, and classes of persons, many of whom declars their wish to see that many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned;" and, again, that nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself," &c. He, indeed, says that "the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is be-lieved to be daily diminishing " and it is doubt-less true, that those who oppose the law from avowed hostility to the Constitution are com-paratively few; but he fully and designedly gives the impression that this is the true and sole ground of all who condemn this lawwhich are probably more than half the citizens

of the free States, and who are as firm friends of the Constitution as the President himself. Our Presidential messages at the opening of Congress can hardly be considered as mere communications from one branch of the Government to another; they are rather manifestoes to the world and are read in every civilized community, who regard this as a Government of the people, to ascertain the principles and policy of the nation. It is therefore deeply to be regretted that sentiments should appear in a public document, from the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, which tend to degrade our country in the eyes of all the lovers of lib-erty in the world, and to call forth the sneers of despots and their abettors at our hypocritical democracy. We are sufficiently humbled by European views of our slavery; its existence at the South: its more disgraceful, because more unnecessary, support at the North. The Fugitive Slave Law is regarded as atrocious a tyranny as any of the edicts of Austria or Russia; and when it is seen to be advocated from the Presidential chair, by such a course of sophistry and misrepresentation as is now presented, we cannot but feel that all of our citizens in foreign countries, who have hitherto denied the participation of the Northern portion of our Union in the guilt of slavery, must

RAILROADS IN ILLINOIS

A correspondent of the Era in Southern Illi nois gives us a glimpse at the railroads there now and in future .- Ed. Era.

The railroad of commanding importance i this State will be the one designated as Central. The main trunk extends from the june tion of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, du the southern terminus of the library

gan canal. From that point the northwest branch extends to Galena-the Chicago branch, diverging from the trunk at a point midway between Cairo and Peru, traversing the eastern edge of the State. The Central road, when completed, will be about seven hundred miles of railway, located within the terri tory of Illinois. This road has been taken by the wealthiest capitalists in the United States, who are bound to finish the whole in six years the major part will be completed in three When the valley of the Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are connected by this chain of rail-way, of which the Central road in Illinois is the most important link, there will be no continuous line in the Union equal to it-forming. as it will, the connection between the net-work of eastern roads centering at Chicago, and those of the Atlantic board, converging to a point at Mobile. But this is only one of the roads over which the Iron Horse will puff and snort at the rate of thirty or forty miles per our. The Ohio and Mississippi thoroughfare, which will connect the Queen City with St Louis, is located from Illinoistown, via Lebanon, Carlisle, and Salem, to a point opposite Vincennes, Indiana, and will soon be under contract, to be completed in three years. The Rock Island and Lasalle route, terminating at Chicago, will be completed in due time. The Garden City has the cars running some fifty or terminate at the latter point, and will in this the State for the benefit of the agriculturists From Alton the cars are under way towards Springfield, from which the road is to extend due north to Bloomington, at which point it will intersect the Central road. These are but the important routes, all of which are either under process of construction, or on the eve of breaking ground, without danger of failure. These constitute merely the main arteries of the State, and will rapidly bring about a state of things that will send the locomotive panting and whizzing into all the interior; for the simple reason that many sections will be too dis tant from the thoroughfares to reach them conveniently. But having lengthened out this epistle beyond what I intended, I will leave what I have to say further on this and kindred subjects for subsequent scrawls. Yours, &c.

SHIND DOCTRINE

A valued friend, in a recent letter stating the particulars of a swindling case, by which a whole county in the State of Ohio suffered. adds the following pertinent comments.

Ed. Era. This man has had no character for years, except for boldness as a money operator. He is vulgar, profane, licentious, and notoriously profligate; and yet, by dint of assurance, he has managed to get such a hold upon the confidence of men as to nearly ruin scores of them. How long will it take to convince the world that a man who is false to truth, false to good morals, and false to the wife of his bosom, is seldom anything but false, in the end, to his commercial engagements? I have been a somewhat close observer of

men for more than thirty-five years, during all which time I have been engaged in commercial pursuits; and I set it down as an axiom, that the man who is false to his wife is not to

Extract of a letter, dated

HARTFORD, CONN., December 10, 1851. It has occurred to me that you would perform a good service, were you to publish the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature in 1798, on the Alien and Sedition Laws, and also the resolutions of Virginia, with the report of Mr. Madison. The views and positions taken are as applicable to the Fugitive Slave Law as to the celebrated enactments which called out those very able expositions from two of the master minds among the conscript fathers.

There are thousands and tens of thousands who profess to found their faith on the doctrines laid down in the resolutions of 1798, who never read those resolutions; and I have never yet seen the man who could reconcile the Fugitive Slave Law with the principles embodied in those resolutions and Madison's report. The clause in the Constitution, relating to the ren-General Government shall do anything with the matter. It belongs entirely to the States, respectively.

Extract of a letter, dated

FULTON, OSWEGO CO., N. Y. December 15 1851 Weekly, as the Era arrives, our family, consisting of twelve individuals, is called together to listen to the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This probably, is all the comment necessary on the acceptability of Mrs. Stowe as a writer. The other matter contained in your paper is also very acceptable. It is really refreshing, after the labors of the week, (which you know must be arduous, if you have been an instructor in a seminary of from 200 to 250 students,) to sit down Friday evening to peruse your excellent paper.

Twelve readers to one paper. Some families are smaller. In some cases there may be but one reader. On an average, there are probably five readers to one copy; which would give

We have no doubt the request would be attended to .- Ed. Era.

STATE OF THINGS IN INDIANA.

Extracts of a letter, dated RICHMOND, IA., December 8, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era :

While I have pen in hand, I will address you few lines on the state of parties in Indiana. There seems to be a spirit abroad to frown down the Free Soil party, and to make the Fugitive Slave Law a grand test both of Hunker Whiggery and Democracy; and it would seem from the prayers of certain clergymen, of church membership also, agitation must be arrested, except in the extension and perpetua-tion of slavery; and the Union, if preserved, must be effected by the extension of slavery whenever and wherever South Carolina may require it. From present indications, I am led to believe that the Whig and Democratic nominees for the President, in 1852, will endeavor to outdo each other in laudation of the so-called Compromise measures, and especially the "best of all." as Gen. Lane, in his Indianapolis speech, said of the Fugitive Slave Law. deavors will be exerted to please the slave States, and the nominee who will be esteemed the fleetest and safest on the cold track of a runaway negro will in all probability be suc-cessful. In the selection of fit persons in the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the office of Bishop, an eye was had no doubt to the individuals who owned the greatest number of human cattle, because Bishop Andrew had been suspended because he owned a few so, in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, his claims would be much strengthened were he a large slaveholder, and dealt much in that kind of stock.

During the Territorial Government of In-

diana, more than one attempt was made by its Governor and Council to suspend the Ordinance of 1787, so far as it related to slavery; and now some thirty-five years of State Government has passed away, and we find the same spirit rampant, either to drive the negroes from the State, or, if retained here, have them con-

verted into slavery.

Notwithstanding this dark picture, we have some noble souls in the State-men who would be an ornament to any State—men who have calling for the proceedings of a Naval Court not and will not bow to the Bill Browns nor ex-

becasion, will prove their faith by their words Yet the spirit of '48-'9 seems to have deserted us. The extraordinary provisions in the new Constitution, and its adoption by such an over-whelming majority, is calculated to make an honest man hang his head and blush that he is man. An individual who has any claims on society, and who looks to an office as probable, must acquiesce in the negro-chasing law-must subscribe to the constitutional provision prohibiting free persons of color from entering the State, and agreeing to become informers against such who may employ them to labor or give them comfort. These things he must do, or priest and people will give him leave to retire from public service. Nor is this negro-proscription principle con

fined to any class of citizens exclusively; for, to my knowledge and belief, the clergy of Indiana are equally guilty with the rum seller or horse jockey; and rarely indeed is the case of the enslaved presented before the throne of

Gov. Wright urges upon the Legislature ac ion upon the negro clause in the Constitution and from his expressed views on that article, there need be no fears of the Executive veto, should legislative action be ever so stringent. I have for years past been considered a Dem-

ocrat-have acted with that party in public places and in private life, and am now three score and rising, and find myself no longer a Democrat—kicked out of the party, and can truly say that I thank God for the kicking, at Some person has suggested the name of J. P. Hale for President, and C. M. Clay for Vice

President. This is perhaps as strong a team as the Anti-Slavery party could bring into the field, and such a ticket would not disturb or interfere with the nominees of other parties The Anti-Slavery party would not be suff ly strong to drive the other parties together; hence they could do their own voting, and look on and see a fair fight; and, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, very little odds which whips.

Under a view of all these discouraging cir-

umstances, I do not despair. The overt acts of the dominant parties, and the extremities towards which they are hastening, would seem to admonish us that a point is about being reached when reaction will check the onward course of men in power-when truth and justice will be meted out to the poor, and when the precipice is uncapped, and the abyss into which the nation is about to be plunged will cause the sober second thought to commence its reign, not of terror, but of reason.

These indictments for treason are certainly alarming to the cause of liberty; and should convictions take place, and executions follow, a flame will be ignited which I fear will be diffi cult to extinguish.

Excuse, my dear sir, this scrawl; and I say to you, do your duty in the cause in which you are embarked fearlessly and in the fear of

Extract of a letter, dated MARSEILLES, WYANDOTT Co., OHIO,

December 9, 1851. I have but lately arisen from a bed of sickness, wherein myself and five of my children were confined, four of whom died. The dis ease was milk sickness, (so-called:) the names and ages are as follows: Clarinda M. Soule, died October 25, 1851, aged eight years, two be trusted. He may be punctual while it suits his interest, and may seem honest; but he is a knave, and will inevitably fail.

died October 25, 1851, aged eight years, six months, and nineteen days; Olive S. Soule, died October 28, 1851, aged ten years, six months; Amanda M. F. Soule, died November 11, 1851, aged 16 years, eight months, and twenty-four days; Minerva A. Soule, died De-cember 2, 1851, aged fourteen years, ten months, twenty-four days—children of Moses K. and Patty Soule. Please publish, if convenient. It is not often we are called upon to record

> The National Era is the best paper in the Union; and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," for length, breadth, finish, and furniture, goes ahead of all Cabins. And the voices of free men, everywhere, cry to the fair authoress, "Write!"
> KENTUCKY.

such a series of bereavements.—Ed. Era.

This is pretty strong praise, to come from Kentucky; but Kentuckians never do things by halves .- Ed. Era. #

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Liter clause in the Constitution, relating to the rendition of fugitives from service, contains no grant of power to Congress, but is a compact between the States, who bind themselves, first, to pass no law to discharge the fugitives; and, secondly, to restore them on claim. It is not that Congress shall pass no law to relieve the that Congress shall pass no law to relieve the fugitive from the service he owes, or that the Congress (Congress shall do wes, or that the ments in it, after desiring the Minister to culments in it. tivate friendly relations, was, that in "what-ever war might arise with any nation of the world, they would consider the French nation as their first and natural ally."

> LIN.—The British Government proposes to make their new search for Sir John Franklin as efficient as possible; and, in addition to the Pioneer and Intrepid, screw steamers, employed in the late expedition, the Phoenix, a much larger steamer, of 200 horse power, is ordered to be fitted out for the Polar seas.

> PASS HIM AROUND .- The name of the Spaniard who plead with the Captain General of Cuba to spare the lives of the Americans who were assassinated at Havana—who, when intercession was vain, took charge of their dying messages, and by whose exertions the bodies of Kerr and Crittenden were received, was ANTONIO COSTA. Let him be remem-

am perfectly willing. The great Union has been saved, and the little "Union" ought to be assisted. It is in unison, and I hope we will take this practical view of the matter. I hope I do not offend anybody's sensibilities. I hope there is nobedy loaded with florid speeches, full of eloquence, whose sensibilities will be shock.

The great Union has been gaged than that; but belaws are likewise unconstitutional.

Now, it is on views like these that not only the free Soil Party, now amounting to a great number of persons, and comprising many of the most respectable citizens, but also very many of the adherents to both the other parties, sincerely deny the constitutionality of the state reserving her own rights, and Louis Kostites, sincerely deny the constitutionality of the soil.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13. The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, communicating information respecting certain military roads in

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Senate, of the persons employed in his office.

Mr. Shields presented the petition of A. W Thompson, praying that a contract be made with him for carrying the mails on steamers, between the United States and Ireland. Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill providing

for a line of steamships between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland. Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Newton, New Jersey, sympa-

thizing with Hungary, &c.
Mr. Underwood introduced a bill to purchase
the stock held by individuals in the Louisville

and Portland Canal. Mr. Bradbury introduced a joint resolution providing for the publication of an annual compendium of the public documents.

Resolutions were introduced, authorizing the employment of clerks by the Committees on st Offices and Naval Affairs. The Senate then took up the joint resolution

providing for printing the returns of the seventh Census. And, after a long debate, owing to a want of necessary information on the subject, it was postponed to this day three weeks. Adjourned WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Department of the Interior, of estimates to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for that Department.

After petitions and reports, Mr. Hunter moved, and the bills making land warrants assignable was made the order

of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Bradbury reported the bill making provision for ascertaining and paying the claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French prior to 1801. He said he would call

up the subject in February.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Seward,

Mr. Seward offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate all the information he may have in regard to the propriety of repealing or modifying the act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels. Adopted.

A bill was reported by Mr. Hamlin, grant-ing a register to certain vessels, and it was or-

dered to be engrossed.

Resolutions authorizing the employment of clerks by the Committees on the Post Office and Post Roads, Naval Affairs, and Commerce, were taken up, debated, and adopted.

The Senate then took up the memorial pray-

ing that flogging be restored as a punishi in the navy, and Mr. Mallory addressed the Senate in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15. Mr. Clemens presented resolutions of Alaama, against intervention in the affairs of other nations.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of E. K Collins and others, of New York, proprietors of the mail steamships, asking Congress for additional facilities in aid of their contract.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial from Washington, asking aid to complete a railroad to the Point of Rocks, in Maryland.

Mr. Shields reported a bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C. again taken up, and Mr. Mallory resu

remarks commenced yesterday by him.

Mr. Hale made a speech against flogging the navy.

The consideration of the subject was post-

poned for a week. And the Senate went into Executive session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, JANUARY 13. Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropria-tions for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1853; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the

state of the Union. A large variety of reports were made from the several standing committees.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, from the Commit-tee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to prohibit the prosecution of claims against the Govern-ment of the United States by heads of Departments, and by Senators and Representatives, during the terms of their respective offices; which was referred to the Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia; which was passed. It provides for the punishment of all persons, on conviction, who may maliciously, wilfully, and fraudulently, set fire to out-houses and other structures, in addition to those buildings which are enumerated in the act, which has been found to be insufficient to reach persons

who set fire to carpenter shops, &c.

Mr. Dunham, from the Select Committee to which was referred the subject of reporting a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1848, made a report in relation

to the subject.

Among the executive communications laid before the House, to-day, was one from the President, enclosing letters from Abbott Lawrence, our Minister to England, on the subject of the sixuals of Farl Green with reference. rence, our Minister to England, on the subject of the circular of Earl Grey, with reference to peopling the British West India Islands with free persons of color from the United States. The purport of the letters of Mr. Lawrence is, that he had conversations with Lord Grey and Lord Palmerston, and they assured him that it was remote from their intention to interfere, in any way, with slavery in the Southern States; but as many of the slaveholders in this country wished to get rid of their slaves, and the laws of some of the States not permitting emancipated slaves to remain in them, they conceived that the opening the West Indies to the colored people would be received with favor.

The document was referred to the Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs. The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, rose to a question of privilege. He complained that the report, communicated to the House a few days ago by the President of the United States, from the three United States officers eturned from that Territory, is not the same as the copy furnished him from the Depart-ment of State. He was as much surprised at the appearance of the official printed report as he was at the publication of a like report a few days before in the New York Herald, both of which are different from the report which had been furnished to him by the State Department. He protested against the change or alteration of an official report containing such serious charges against the Government and people of the Territory which he has the honor to represent, and was about to submit a motion, when he was called to order, and prevented from continuing-general consent being

Land Law of September 28, 1850 Mr. Bissell debated, until the expiration of the morning hour, the motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

of which he was in favor.

Mr. Houston complained of the delay in the public printing, and said that it prevented action on the appropriation bills.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15. By unanimous consent, the States were called for the introduction of bills, when a large num

ber were introduced—one by
Mr. Faulkner, to establish a Board for the settlement of claims against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: and another by
Mr. Taylor, to incorporate the Eagle Steam-

boat Company of the District of Columbia, which was refeored to the Committee for the District of Columbia

District of Columbia.

Mr. Sibley introduced a bill giving to the several States of the Union the proceeds of certain public lands, for the support and relief of the indigent insane therein; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

red to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the bill reported by the select committee explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September 28, 1850. Mr. Tuck delivered his views. The morning hour having expired, the House disposed of the several bills on the Speaker's

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